

## The Washington Times

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

## THE TALK OF COERCION

Mr. Hughes, in some of his speeches, has vigorously sustained his right to criticize the Democratic Administration about international as well as domestic policies. The Democratic campaign management has protested that this is not fair, because in delicate international matters the Administration might be at a disadvantage if it should tell all it knew; it cannot be altogether frank, lest it cause offense to foreign powers.

That would seem to be the misfortune of the Administration only. This election is altogether likely to be decided on international issues. The tariff is decidedly a phase of international relationships, and the other foreign questions need no identification as such. When relations with other countries are so tremendously important as now, they will be talked about, whether or no. Mr. Hughes has criticized things which have been done in the past. He has made the issue perfectly clear. He has done it without embarrassment to the present Administration in the management of foreign relations, and is not entitled to criticism for it.

President Wilson's talk about coercion is not going to be taken seriously. That sort of talk never has been, and under conditions that obtain in national politics now there is less ground for it than ever before. The election will be as free and honest an expression of national sentiment as was ever made, and all sides know it.

## GOOD ADVICE TO LABOR

The High School Teachers' Union furnishes an excellent example of the manner in which organized labor may benefit by the formation of unions among workers who hitherto have been regarded as belonging to the professions and therefore out of the pale of union organization.

The Washington teachers' union boldly criticizes what it believes to be the undue activity of the American Federation of Labor in a letter to President Samuel Gompers, of the federation, which says:

"We believe that the cause of labor may be materially injured by the fact that its leaders are endeavoring to align the millions of labor votes behind one of the tickets in a national election."

Working men themselves are doing more and more thinking on their own account, and any element in their ranks which makes for a freer expression of opinion is a distinct benefit to organized labor. The tendency in any organization as powerful as the American Federation of Labor is to exercise its strength in fields for which it was not formed and with which primarily it has no concern.

The teachers have gotten in closer touch with the life which they are training pupils to enter, by affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The federation will benefit by the open and honest expression of the teachers' viewpoint, as well as by that of any other class of workers. To have teachers and other professional folk uniting in counsel and discussion with members of organized labor will serve to break down artificial barriers in the thinking of the so-called professional folk and members of labor unions.

## SOME TIPS ON SHIRT REFORM

An American consul in South America writes that those folks down there would buy American shirts, if only Americans would make shirts those folks would buy. He specifies the troubles with American shirts, and somehow our opinion of Latin-American shirt taste takes an upward turn on perusal of his specifications. One is tempted to wish that some American manufacturer would make some South American shirts, and then perpetrate the grateful error of putting them on the North American market.

Latin-Americans, it is avouched, "will not tolerate the crooked seams, the scant tails, the overfull shoulders and sleeves, and above all they hate the divided flap common in the United States."

Who, contemplating that denunciation of evils we have all come to account inevitable, will not confess that the brethren of our sister republics possess high convictions and the monumental courage thereof? Who will deny that the bill of particulars represents the essence of common shirt sense?

Wherefore must a shirt be made with only a single measurement—that of the neck's circumference—to guide in fitting oneself into it? What justice in putting a long, spare man into a shirt that is only waist-length, because his neck is only 14½ inches of girth? Or why need a brief but broad person be compelled

to wear his shirt tails down to his ankles, in order to get the neckband to encompass a 16½-inch neck?

All gratitude and appreciation to the daring near Antipodeans who have possessed the intellectual initiative to bethink that the strait-jacket of our Trojan Procustes might be different; might even be comfortable. Who does not recollect the funny little vermiform appendix that aforesaid was attached to the bottom of the bosom—that was in the days of armor-plate fronts—with a buttonhole sewn into it, and all the world guessing what it was for? A generation of ridicule induced the builders to amputate that caudal nuisance; and hence may we have faith to hope that, some day maybe shirts will be made, like self-grown outer garments, to fit all figures. If the South Americans make good on their kick, a lot of people will buy their shirts in Rio and Buenos Aires.

## THE CLAIMS AND THE FACTS

It will require 266 electoral votes to choose a President. This morning the Republican national chairman claims 364, and Democratic chairman "at least" 366.

Not in the generation in which political guessers of today have lived, has there been a more difficult situation on which to base forecasts. The number of the unwonted factors is astonishing, as will be evidenced if the inquirer will ask twenty men whose election they expect, and why; for the whys will be about as numerous as the answers.

That Mr. Wilson will get the States of the old South is not questioned; and aside from Connecticut, which has some elements of uncertainty, New England is conceded to Mr. Hughes. Outside that, both sides claim almost everything in sight. The women's vote is the basis of Democratic hopes for Illinois; but the last weeks of the campaign seem to have dissipated pretty thoroughly the hope of Democrats that the women might give them California. There has been more experience with women voting in California than in Illinois, and the best judgment is that the ladies will not materially change the proportionate division of the total vote. It seems a good guess that any Democratic gains in Illinois will be so distributed among men and women as to show that the result would have been substantially the same if only the men had voted.

In the last analysis, the women constitute a less factor of uncertainty than the Progressives and the Pacifists. The Middle West is doubtful because nobody knows how the Progressives of 1912 will divide now, and nobody is sure how far the ideal of peace-at-any-price will swing the farmers and industrial workers away from normal moorings. The New York Herald declares, from analysis of its straw vote covering the country, that the election will be decided by New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. That makes a total of 153 votes in its doubtful columns, and the indicated conclusion from its poll is that New York and Indiana will go with sixty electors to Hughes, while the others—Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—will be for Wilson, with ninety-three. Thus, to elect Wilson, it is necessary that he capture a huge bunch of votes that have been in other times overwhelmingly Republican. There will be wide misgivings about the possibility of a Democratic victory that is to be won without New York or Indiana. Never before since the present party alignment came into existence would it have been deemed seriously possible.

In the closing days of the campaign it has become apparent that there is intense interest and concern over the outcome; but this must be differentiated from intense enthusiasm for either candidate. There has not been such enthusiasm. People are vastly more concerned about the future of the United States than about the political fortunes of any candidate. There will be more votes cast on Tuesday, by men and women who will make their decision with difficulty and uncertainty, than ever in the memory of the present body of voters. There will be, when the returns are in and the result known, more people who will wonder whether they are proud of "landing with the winner," than ever before.

## CONCERT TODAY

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band  
Orchestra, Stanley Hall, at 6:30 P. M.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMAN, Director.  
March, "Our Administration," Zimmermann  
Overture, "William Tell," Rossini  
Entr' Acte, "Dreining," Richard Strauss  
(a) "A Scotch Lullaby," Von Kunze  
Selection, "Gems from Tchaikovsky," Langey  
An Idiotic rave, "Dance of the Lullaby," Allen  
Walts Suite, "Au Revoir," Waldteufel

Popular songs—  
(a) "On the Beach at Le La Vi," Kallimaki  
(b) "Bachelor Days," Hubbell  
Finale, "Frou Frou," Jose  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

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## Hughes Closes Fight Amid Great Outburst of Real Enthusiasm

Great Audience in New York Cheers Republican Nominee for Forty Minutes When He Begins Final Plea for Reassertion of American Rights.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Heralded by marching thousands, illuminated by red fire, and cheered for thirty-eight minutes in the hall where he wound up his gubernatorial campaign eight years ago, Republican Nominee Hughes concluded his campaign for the Presidency last night in a speech that breathed confidence of Tuesday's vote in every sentiment.

His speech came as the close of one of the candidate's busy days of the many busy ones he has had since August 5. It was a day chock full of massed, surging crowds, of gay bunting, of cheers, of yells, of fireworks—and six speeches for Hughes.

Probably 100,000 people lined Fifth avenue as he headed the parade in his honor, and there were thousands massed about him as he reviewed the 25,000 marchers, enthusiastic despite a drizzle of rain.

Hughes closed his appeal with a powerful plea for a perfect day.

It was the close of a perfect day for the nominee—a day where he had been whirled at breakneck pace through the city for five afternoon speeches and encountered extraordinarily friendly audiences everywhere.

Hughes was thrilled by the cheers of the afternoon and by the spectacle of surging masses of people all agog with excitement and aggliter with dancing lights, the national colors, banners, and other trappings of the political enthusiast.

Hughes was patently thrilled. He returned to the Astor Hotel after his five afternoon speeches, and with perspiration, his tie almost yanked off his collar, his hat cmy off his head, he came to his room, and he was literally black from grasping hands that tried to shake him but happy as a boy.

He had preached Americanism, strove to sway his auditors by pleas for Republicanism, and had been met with a hail of the present "war prosperity."

## Audiences of Business Men

Nearly all Hughes' afternoon audiences were composed of business men. At Union square, where there were 5,000 massed in front of the speaker's stand, a few Wilson enthusiasts called for cheers for the President, but without response. Hughes, heading the procession, finished his speech without any other interruptions than shouts of good will. There were no hecklers. Everybody was good-naturedly shouting and pushing and jostling.

Fifth avenue, the route of the parade last night, was a scene of watchers long before Hughes' heading the procession came along that historic thoroughfare. Down at Madison Square Garden there were thousands waiting for the start of the parade. It was a veritable feast of oratory to be served up there with Hughes the main place of resistance, and Governor William H. Taft, and other well-known speakers as side dishes.

Bearing in mind the press and confusion of the night when President Wilson spoke there Tuesday evening, a regular army of policemen strove to keep order.

Hughes, with her daughters and a party of friends, arrived at the Garden some two hours before Hughes was scheduled to speak. They took their places in a box unopposed.

At 9:15, just as Governor Whitman was winding up, Hughes entered the hall, before the governor's famous whippers came into view the crowd was on its feet yelling as if mad, anticipating by the press escort that the candidate was coming.

When he got to the platform and stood smilingly underneath the big sounding "HUGHES" sign, the crowd went wild. People by this time packed the vast hall, overflowing from the seats into the aisles. Thirty thousand feet pounded the floor as they rushed to get a better view of the speaker.

Hughes bowed repeatedly and then put on his glasses, the better to see the night.

## Starts Chant for Hughes.

Some enthusiast started yelling: "Hughes! Hughes! Hughes!" in a sort of college yell. In a moment five thousand voices took the staccato shout. At 9:53 the demonstration came to an end, having lasted thirty-eight minutes. Hughes' voice was heard for the first time, but his heart is strong and his confidence complete that he is marching to victory next Tuesday.

The first applause came when Hughes thanked the women for their services in the campaign.

Hughes then spoke support for the New York State ticket amid further applause.

"I believe the American people are ready for a very decisive conviction," he continued. "It has been my privilege to journey through many States, and I have witnessed demonstrations of the highest order of this campaign. There has been a growing sentiment of late among the American people, and I think it is the sentiment that will be recorded next Tuesday."

"I believe that the American people have had enough of the nation's shame, and that the rights of American citizens shall be protected throughout the world."

"We are not a people with aggressive policies; we do not desire the aggrandizement of our nation, nor do we desire to disturb the peace of the world. We are a people happily removed from many causes of controversy. We have no opportunity to devote ourselves to the ideals of peace; I have given all my life to the instrumentalities for the peaceful settlement of controversy."

## Free to Criticize.

"We are free to criticize the policies of which we do not approve. That is the system of administration of the Government under which we live. Every four years we take an account."

"We determine what are the needs, the requirements of American life, and we do not propose that the policies which endanger the peace, the security, and the prosperity of this country shall be removed from the just criticism and reprobation that they deserve."

"While we are devoted to the interests of peace, we are equally devoted to the maintenance of the conditions of maintaining a permanent peace."

"We cannot maintain a permanent peace unless the true spirit of America is faithfully represented to all nations. It does not aid us in the safeguarding of our security to have any doubt thrown upon our courage and our indomitable spirit in maintaining our nation's rights."

"The way to preserve peace is to preserve respect. The way to preserve peace is to win the esteem of all nations."

by our correct attitude, by our recognition of the rights of others, by abstaining from officious meddling with matters that do not concern us, and by our abstention of all the rights to which we are known to be entitled.

## No Desire for War.

"It is idle for any one to say that a criticism of the policies of the present Administration implies either a desire for war or a tendency to war."

"We propose that this nation shall stand erect before the world with conscious self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of justice, not petulant, not threatening, but exhibiting common consistency and indomitable spirit which will show that we mean what we say and we say what we mean."

"We cannot maintain our place if we let any nation be under any misapprehension as to the true sentiment of the United States. We ought not to invite indignities; we ought not to invite insults. It is better that America should be understood in the beginning, that then our nation's truest weight as well as our own respect for ourselves should not be doubted or misunderstood by any people."

"I believe that the American people are to record at this election an expression of their opinion with respect to the necessity for proper preparedness for our national defense. We believe in preparedness, but we do not believe in paper preparedness. We are not satisfied with vast appropriations of money unless it is to be expended under competent leadership."

"We have had many extravagant claims on the part of our opponents. At one time you would suppose they were monopolists of peace. They forget that their policy in Mexico was so very wrong-headed in character as to lead us into petty war and to provoke enmity where we should have friendship and respect."

"But they have also shown while they have promised and said much of efficiency in administration, a failure to recognize the fundamental conditions of that efficiency."

## Cannot Trust Administration.

"I am to the American people that they cannot trust an Administration which has permitted itself to place at the head of great bureaus of administration men conspicuously unfit to discharge their duties."

## Wilson Now in Lead

## In Straw Vote Poll

The New York Herald's political poll, which hitherto had given Charles E. Hughes a lead, today places Wilson slightly ahead.

Out of a total vote cast of 248,463, Wilson received 122,192 and Hughes, 119,320. "The situation rests on so delicate a balance that a hair's weight may swing it in either direction," is the Herald's conclusion from its last figures before election day.

It is stated that, with a little impetus within the last few days before election, the steady drift toward Wilson may develop into a landslide by next Tuesday.

In the first week's total votes Hughes received 54.6 per cent. In the seventh and last week's canvass his total was 48.2 per cent.

A study of the figures for successive weeks shows that President Wilson has moved steadily forward and Hughes has fallen steadily backward.

## Apportionment of Electors.

The straw ballot of the Herald would apportion the electoral vote as follows:

Alabama..... 3  
Arkansas..... 3  
California..... 12  
Colorado..... 6  
Connecticut..... 7  
Delaware..... 3  
Florida..... 10  
Georgia..... 14  
Idaho..... 4  
Illinois..... 29  
Indiana..... 15  
Iowa..... 13  
Kansas..... 10  
Kentucky..... 10  
Louisiana..... 10  
Maine..... 6  
Maryland..... 10  
Massachusetts..... 12  
Michigan..... 15  
Minnesota..... 12  
Mississippi..... 10  
Montana..... 4  
Nebraska..... 4  
Nevada..... 4  
New Jersey..... 14  
New Mexico..... 10  
New York..... 36  
North Carolina..... 12  
North Dakota..... 6  
Ohio..... 24  
Oklahoma..... 10  
Oregon..... 6  
Pennsylvania..... 38  
Rhode Island..... 6  
South Carolina..... 9  
South Dakota..... 6  
Tennessee..... 12  
Texas..... 12  
Utah..... 4  
Vermont..... 4  
Virginia..... 12  
Washington..... 12  
West Virginia..... 8

Wisconsin..... 11  
Wyoming..... 3  
Totals..... 366

"Vote in Connecticut indicates ballots cast by persons having legal residence in that State, but not necessarily residents of that State. Personal canvass indicates votes of actual residents."

"Straw votes too small or not representative to be placed according to advice from correspondents in those States."

The Herald believes that the States which will decide the contest are New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. That makes a total of 153 votes in its doubtful columns, and the indicated conclusion from its poll is that New York and Indiana will go with sixty electors to Hughes, while the others—Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—will be for Wilson, with ninety-three. Thus, to elect Wilson, it is necessary that he capture a huge bunch of votes that have been in other times overwhelmingly Republican. There will be wide misgivings about the possibility of a Democratic victory that is to be won without New York or Indiana. Never before since the present party alignment came into existence would it have been deemed seriously possible.

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## T.R.'s Valedictory

Cheered by 2,500

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.—In typically Rooseveltian style, Colonel Roosevelt delivered his Hughes campaign valedictory here yesterday in a speech to 2,500 persons in the armory.

Despite a downpour throughout, 6,000 lined the streets for the parade. The Colonel was introduced by Senator George McLean as the "greatest American known from the River of Doubt to Mt. Zion."

Roosevelt opened with a plea for "capital and labor on a par." He declared "party organizations must make

charge the duties that devolve upon them."

"If we are to make progress in our preparation we must see to it that we have the highest talent, the best available ability, in charge of these great departments of the Navy and of War."

"We do not want to spread on paper all that is done, but the real thing, not for aggression, not for threatening, but in order that in all emergencies the nation's life may be secure, and that when we take a position before the world in defense of our just rights we may be sure that the validity of that position will be recognized by other nations."

"I think the American people are about to record their dissatisfaction with our state of industrial preparation. It will not do to make light of it. It will not escape attention by various adventures of national life. It is a claim with regard to American business men."

## Prosperity a Dream.

"It is a dream, this idea of the permanence of our prosperity unless it is properly safeguarded by adequate policies," he said.

Hughes dubbed the Democratic revenue bill and the anti-dumping clause "the high-water mark of classical legislation." Discussing the tariff he said that despite the necessity for protection and despite the fact that Great Britain was preparing to adopt the protective tariff principles, "we have nothing to fear from the subject of protection without any serious thought with regard to the necessities of safeguarding the interests of American labor and American enterprise."

Hughes declared that labor and capital cannot be divided among themselves, each claiming its share of the new Europe of after the war on a competing basis. He expressed the conviction that no one can buy peace with the labor vote.

"If I am elected President," he continued, "and I expect to be elected President, we shall have an administration which has no interests but the interests of the United States, which knows no policy but the supreme welfare of the United States. It will not be corrupted by threat from any quarter. It will not be defeated by any alien machination. It will not be made to subserve any ulterior purpose."

## Would Seek End of War.

"There will be no higher object the Administration could possibly have in view than to secure, after the conclusion of this war, to the utmost practicable extent, the organization of peace, so that such a great strife may never again occur."

"We want to perfect our instrumentalities of peace. We want to see a court of world peace established, a justifiable character may be determined. We want to see councils of conciliation. We have a great opportunity of setting up a world peace organization of this opportunity if there is any doubt of our understanding of our own rights. We cannot advance American peace throughout the world if we do not maintain the dignity of American citizenship."

"The vast men feel, wherever they are, that if they are prosecuting their lawful business, if they are adhering to the principles which govern them, so that their rights are not injured, and if they are not violating any international law, that they have the full protection of their country. There is no hope for America, if an American citizen anywhere in the world is not as proud of that title as a man can be."

"We have seen," said he, "that unless we could reunite directly and surely the forces of the country we could not do what we are endeavoring to do through the instrumentality of America."

The President made an appeal for party lines to be thrown aside in voting to make the new America a better world mean the same thing for mankind that it meant when the republic was set up.

Along this line the President reiterated his confidence in the result of the election, this time as follows:

"The President is already the inspiration and impulse which is to come not only to the United States, but to the whole world next Tuesday."

"Invisible government never existed in more hateful form than it has existed in past years in this State of New Jersey."

"But, after all, my fellow citizens, the thing that is being attempted in New Jersey is only a part of a larger thing in the United States, and being attempted in the United States with more and more transparency of purpose. Look how the campaign has gone! First of all, an attempt to set up some kind of handsome issue. Now a very intricate and involved issue because the issue was one every week."

"As soon as you approached what was said to be the issue, it seemed to fade away. The issue was a campaign for you to grasp or grapple. And after finding that the search for an issue was in vain, they came down once more to the old issue of the tariff. They have years ago known what to talk about, and that was the protective tariff."

## Tariff Pretenses Unveiled.

"They know all the pretenses about the protective tariff have been torn away, not by the oratory of Democratic speakers, but by the patent demonstration of the facts. They know that the tariff is a protection for the few, and that they cannot be deceived all the time. They know just as well as we know that the industries in which the highest protection was given paid the lowest wages, and that the industries in which the lowest protection was given paid the highest wages. That is a matter of record."

"And now what do we witness? Having despised of an issue, they are turning the country with alarms. They are not only filling this country with alarms, but they are attempting coercion of their laborers. They make the laborers men are not their own masters and dare not vote as they think, but at last, I thank God, the American laborer is awake. He is at last judging his friends by what they do and not by what they say. He knows that he has found friends, and he knows that he has found the things that he has demanded should be done in justice and equity to him."

## Only Control Betting.

"Let them fill the air with alarms. The alarms are their own, not ours. They used to control the credit of the country, they now control nothing but the betting."

"The difference between the Republican party and the Democratic is this: The Republican party offers them masters. We offer them comrades and leaders. The Republican party offers to take care of them, we offer to go into the fight shoulder to shoulder with them to set the rights which no man has a right to give them. The ranks are formed."

"It amazes me that men calling themselves statesmen should discuss some of the things our opponents have been dwelling upon when the whole atmosphere of the world was lurid with the blazes of the great war, men spreading tinder in this country, when peace was not past courses of action, seeking to make party capital out of things which, if not settled wisely, might bring the country at any moment into this world conflict which is devastating Europe."

"The only party which will never again be what it has been, The United States was once in enjoyment of what we used to call splendid isolation."

"With this outlook, is it worth while to stop to think of party advantage? Is it worth stopping to think how we have voted in the past? We are now going to vote if we do not wish to open the door to the world, as those who wish to make a new America in a new world mean the same old thing for mankind that it means when the great republic was set up, men hope and justice and righteous judgment and unselfish

room for the former and workmen. Just before the Colonel began three minutes before the clock struck 12, a "Spirit of Seventy-six" entered, bearing banners reading, "Washington Heroes Company," "Vill's Banner," "There'll Be No Baker in Hughes' Cabinet."

Roosevelt leaped to his feet and clapped his hands and yelled "Hurrah, Hurrah!" This brought down the house.

Roosevelt scored the Democratic tariff, saying the removal of the sugar tariff would mean a hundred million profit for the Sugar Trust and smashed a hundred small growers.

## Wilson Says C. O. P. Cannot Coerce Labor With Alarm on Tariff

He Assails Old Guard, and in Last Speech of Campaign Warns Country Opponents Seek to Re-establish Selfish Invisible Government.

ABURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Smashing away at campaign methods employed by the Republicans in an effort to "regain power" and tearing at issues raised by party leaders, President Wilson here yesterday afternoon made his final personal appeal for re-election in order that the world may know how America is going to work out her destiny, and that "her purpose is justice and love of mankind."

The tariff issue is dead, he said, it's "pretensions torn away by patent demonstrations of fact."

"And now," the President added, "industrial forces formerly highly protected are attacking each other. I do not know what is wise. I cannot be sure that I judge right, but I am sure that I judge right. I am sure that they wish their best."

## Laborer Awake Now.

"Thank God," he declared, "the American laborer is awake, and he judges his friends by what they do and not by what they say."

Opponents are "filling the air with alarms," he declared, sarcastically, "but the alarms are their own, not ours," he added, as the crowd cheered.

"They used to control the credit of the country, but now they control nothing but the betting," he said.

For labor the Republican party offers "masters," the President said, "while we offer them comrades and leaders who will go into the fight shoulder to shoulder to get their rights."

The President assailed his opponents "for their failure to expound the real heart of the social necessities and political